

WEATHER
North and South Caro-
lina—Rain or snow
and colder tonight;
Saturday, cold wave,
generally fair.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

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PEACE DISCUSSION TO BE CONTINUED AT BREST-LITOVSK

Russian Demands that Stock-
holm Be Scene of Negotia-
tions Was Refused

TREND IS TOWARD SEPARATE PEACE

As Allies Have Failed to Come
in Central Powers Will Deal
With Bolsheviks — Ger-
man Comment Bitter

Peace negotiations between Russia and the Central Powers will be continued at Brest-Litovsk, according to information at Amsterdam apparently despite a vigorous protest by Leon Trotsky, who heads the Russian delegation. At the opening of the new sitting of the conference Trotsky demanded that the delegates go to Stockholm.

Premier Lenin, before leaving Petrograd ostensibly for Finland, but probably for Stockholm for conferences with Austrian and German Socialists, declared that if the Central Powers do not accept Russian peace terms, the Bolsheviks will declare war against Germany. He expressed fear that preparation would have to be made for hostilities.

The establishment of a separate peace with Russia apparently is the present aim of the Central Powers. According to Amsterdam dispatches, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, told the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk that inasmuch as Russia's Allies had not replied to the invitation to take part in the negotiations, a separate peace is now the question at issue. While opposing the transfer of the peace to a neutral country, Count Czernin is said to have declared that if the Russians are animated by the same intentions as the representatives of the Central Powers, the result of the negotiations would be satisfactory.

Initial comment in the Austro and German comment on President Wilson's message is bitterly hostile. His program is declared to be unacceptable and the pan-German paper says it is "more brutal still," than the recent statement of Premier Lloyd-George. The President is accused of desiring to hinder the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and Vienna newspapers declare that his peace conditions are such as could only be imposed on the Central Powers if they were defeated completely.

British troops in the Arras area executed successfully three raids into the German lines. Many casualties were inflicted and prisoners were taken. On the remainder of the front in France the artillery on both sides is active, especially in Flanders, in the Arras-Cambrai area in Champagne, and northeast of Verdun. The artillery fighting on the Northern Italian front is less intense, being most marked east of the Brenta.

Discussion of the French government's diplomatic conduct of the war will be heard in the Chamber of Deputies today. The government has announced that it will accept such discussion.

COSSACKS ORGANIZING IN THE DON DISTRICT

Grouping Around General
Kaledines — Alexieff is
Looming Up

London, Thursday, Jan. 10.—A majority of the Cossacks and the population of the Cossack district are grouping themselves around the Don military government under General Kaledines, according to a special dispatch from Petrograd.

General Kaledines' principal aim is not to fight the Bolsheviks, but to consolidate democratic and republican power of the Don district.

General Kaledines' principal aim is commander-in-chief around whom has gathered a corps of some 25,000 officers, has considered it necessary to organize a struggle against the Bolsheviks on an all-Russian plan and to create in Russia a moderate liberal regime. Monarchical principles are said to be very strong among the Alexieff's group.

General Kaledines and his party oppose General Alexieff in his desire to utilize the Don government against the Bolsheviks and is willing to include in the Don government representatives of all the democratic organizations in order to bring an end to civil war.

GERMAN PRESS IS BITTERLY HOSTILE IN ITS COMMENT

President's Message Doesn't
Take Well in Teutonic
Circles

DECLARES HIS PEACE TERMS UNACCEPTABLE

Only a Defeated Nation Would
Agree Says O—Another
Says President is Worse
than Lloyd-George

Amsterdam, Jan. 10.—The Vienna newspapers, according to dispatches from that city, consider President Wilson's proposed peace conditions such as could only be imposed if the quadruple alliance was completely defeated.

The Fremdenblatt, in declaring them unacceptable says: "President Wilson's message reveals clearer than Lloyd-George's speech the intention of our enemies to let Russia continue to bleed for the selfish aims of the Entente."

"President Wilson is superior even to Lloyd-George in his capacity for deceiving the nation. President Wilson intersperses his 14 points with popular principles in order to deceive the masses who do not know our conditions. The message also, of course, aims at breaking up the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

"President Wilson says that the time for conquest and aggrandizement has gone by—of course, for the Central Powers, not for the Entente. He admits that Russia is impotent and helpless. He cannot deny that the Central Powers' proposals are capable of a liberal interpretation; yet he continues clandering and wasiting."

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt says: "President Wilson must be made clearly to understand that it is useless to try to win over the Central Powers for the Entente's plans of disruption and disintegration. Austria-Hungary will be master of its own house. Our peoples do not need Mr. Wilson's protectorship. If President Wilson is unable to appreciate the justice of the Central Powers' standpoint, we can but patiently wait, for it will not be much longer before our enemies learn to sift the impossible from the possible."

The Neues Wiener Journal argues that President Wilson's demand for erects a new anachronistic barrier. The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine erects a new barrier.

Die Zeit also declares that this demand cannot be discussed and that interference with the monarchy's affairs is inadmissible, but notes with joy that the enemy is "coming down."

"Some one now is wanted," adds the paper, "to help on the moderation a few more degrees. Then perhaps a proper level will be reached, when our opponents will regain their senses and be willing to negotiate."

The Reichspost calls President Wilson's 14 points a simple enumeration of the Central Powers' well known wishes, but accuses him of "seeking to hinder peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk."

WOMEN WIN FIGHT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

London, Jan. 11.—The morning newspapers welcome heartily the decision of the House of Lords on woman suffrage, which gives the vote to about 6,000,000 and ends of the long wrangle which has troubled the country for years.

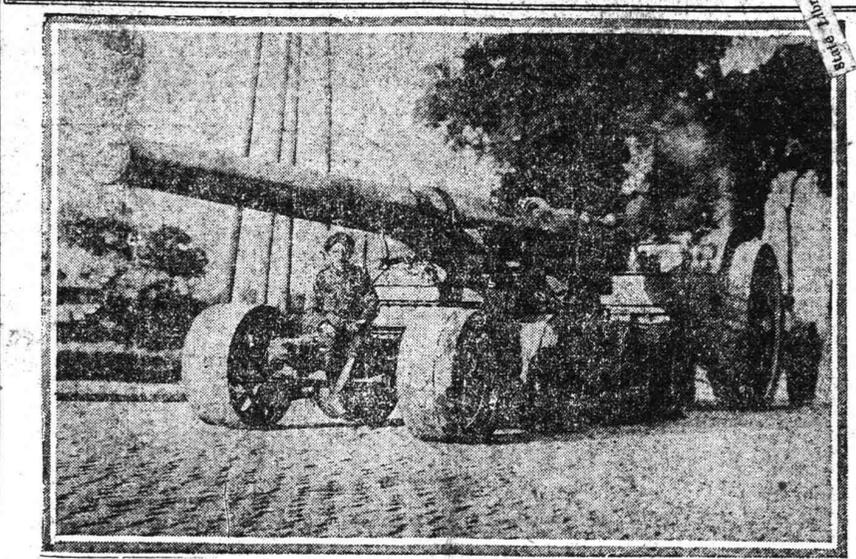
It is true that the third reading of the bill is yet to be taken and a motion to submit the question to a referendum is to be disposed of but it is not believed that this has any prospects of success, even if pressed to a vote.

STORM WARNING.

The following was received today by the local Weather Observer from the Weather Bureau in Washington:

"Hail southwest storm warning at 11:30 a. m. on Gulf Coast from Tampa to Key West and on Atlantic Coast, Miami to Georgetown, South Carolina; also southeast warnings from Southport, North Carolina to Fort Monroe. Severe storm over Southern Mississippi is moving northeast. Winds will become strong south-
erly tonight, shifting to west and north west Saturday and continuing strong with cold wave."

HELPING HAIG WIN THE FLANDERS



One of the big British guns moving up to the battle line.

FRENCH TOWN MAKES READY FOR AMERICANS

Communication Branch of
Army Will Have Most Comfortable Quarters

A city of Central France, Thursday, Jan. 10.—Although the influx of hundreds of staff officers belonging to the lines of communication branch of the American army has not yet begun and their transfer from Paris here is supposed to be a deep secret, this beautiful little city in Central France is already aware that it will soon be host to the newest Allies.

Preparations for the advent of the Americans numbering several hundred officers and twice as many assistants, clerks, civilians, and military workers—are almost completed. They will find themselves quartered "for the duration of the war" in one of France's healthiest and most beautiful cities.

All available hotel rooms have been engaged and private houses have been rented until the end of the war. Rooms also have been engaged in private homes for additional officers who may come here.

The new headquarters will from the outset be operated with a view to the greatest possible comfort of the men and the least possible disturbance of local conditions. One of the first moves will be to install a "sales commissary" at which food-stuffs brought from America will be sold at less than the local market prices, if possible, so that the presence of the Americans will not have the effect of forcing up prices, to the distress of the inhabitants.

The American officers have found the mayor and other city officials ready for co-operation in the fullest degree. The quarters in the main, have been secured by the mayor who asked the citizens to show their patriotism by giving up a portion of their houses to their American Allies. The payment will be liberal and not on the one-fanc per day basis as in war zone towns where billeting is the system with this official maximum.

The Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association have already established branches here.

BAKER UNDERGOES A SEVERE EXAMINATION

Secretary Handled Without
Gloves By Members of In-
vestigating Committee

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Baker's examination today before the Senate Military committee was warmed up by a rapid cross fire of questions by Senators of both parties who did not agree with the generally favorable view of war preparations depicted by Mr. Baker's statement of yesterday.

The Senators said his declaration that war supplies were adequate would mislead the country. Senator Weeks declared the country would be "lulled to sleep by a statement of facts that don't exist."

Mr. Baker explained that he meant to convey only the impression that all the men ready for the fighting line were adequately equipped.

Senators Wadsworth and Weeks, Republicans and Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock, Democrats, took the lead in cross examining the Secretary and at times handled him without gloves.

A SEVERE COLD WAVE IS MOVING THIS WAY

Expected to Hit Carolina Sat-
urday Night—Storm Warn-
ing Issued

Washington, Jan. 11.—Forty-two below zero in North Saskatchewan and a line of zero temperature extending into Northwest Texas were reported today to the Weather Bureau.

The cold wave this morning continues over the Plains States and has extended into the Missouri and lower Arkansas valleys, the West Gulf States and the extreme Southwest part of the country. During tonight and Saturday it will spread from the Ohio valley southward, reaching Virginia and the Carolinas by Saturday night.

Considerably warmer weather prevails in the East Gulf States and along the South Appalachians, but elsewhere East of the Mississippi river temperatures have changed but little. Heavy snow is forecast for the Middle Atlantic States for tonight and Saturday with rain along the South Atlantic coast and interior districts.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf coast from Brownsville to Key West and northward along the Atlantic coast to Fort Monroe.

PLANS FOR BANKS TO FINANCE SUGAR CROP

Steps Taken to Prevent An-
other Serious Sugar Short-
age in the Country

New York, Jan. 11.—A plan under which New York banking interests would finance the next Cuban sugar crop, involving expenditure of a sum as high as \$150,000,000 is under consideration here, it was learned today.

The importance of assuring the country an adequate supply of sugar together with shipments required by the Entente Allies was placed before a bankers committee by the International Sugar committee, acting for the National Food Administration.

If the plan matures as the committee desires, money will be assured to finance the next crop in Cuba, expected to be the largest in the history of the island republic.

Another sugar shortage such as the one of recent weeks would perhaps be averted.

Local bankers, it was asserted today, would not be likely to take the suggested action without the consent of the Federal Reserve Bank, but it was assumed here that this would be forthcoming, inasmuch as it was the national food administration which suggested the plan. It was believed also the government would make every effort to supply the tonnage to transport the sugar to American ports.

Bankers interested in the plan have conferred here with members of the international sugar committee, Charles M. Sablin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is chairman of the Bankers committee considering the plan. No indication was given today as to how soon this committee would report to the authorities.

CHURCHILL WANTS MORE AMERICAN TROOPS NOW

He Declares the Chasm Be-
tween Belligerents Too Wide
to Bridge

London, Jan. 11.—Winston Spencer Churchill, British minister of munitions addressing the American Luncheon Club today, made a powerful appeal for the sending of American soldiers to Europe as quickly as possible and in as large numbers as possible.

The reception of Premier Lloyd-George and President Wilson's war aims by the Central Powers, the minister declared, showed a "substantial bridge could not be built between Great Britain and the United States having issued their war aims. They must now bend every effort to the practical work of enforcing them on the enemy."

"We have found a complete agreement on our war aims," Mr. Churchill said, "so let us concentrate our whole souls on practical measures whereby those aims may be achieved."

England must melt all her resources, he continued, into war work. Women must draw nearer to the firing lines and do more manual labor to relieve working men for the ranks of the army. Rations, he said, must be cut down.

"The only way to shorten the suffering and torment," the minister asserted, "is to increase the pace."

STORM WARNING FOR THE CAROLINA COAST

Washington, Jan. 11.—Southwest storm warnings were issued by the Weather Bureau today for the Gulf coast from Tampa to Key West and the Atlantic coast from Miami to Georgetown, S. C., and southeast storm warnings from Southport, N. C., to Port Monroe.

Warnings from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Bay St. Louis, Miss., were changed to northwest.

A severe storm was central this morning over Southern Mississippi moving northeast.

GERMANY IN DANGER OF EARLY COLLAPSE

Her Affairs, Both Internal and
External Reach a Most
Serious Stage

Amsterdam, Jan. 10.—Germany was never in such danger of collapse from internal and external difficulties as at present, says the correspondent in Germany of the Tiji in an analysis of the existing situation. The political struggle concentrated around Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann has been reflected in violent scenes in the main committee of the Reichstag. Public action of the Socialist minority cannot longer be resisted and even should militarism gain a temporary victory the correspondent thinks reaction will follow quickly.

Russia's example is said to already have infected popular and military circles.

The food question, national mourning, the dislocation of industry, the growing desire for peace and fear of a new offensive on the West threaten to lead to a tragic phase in negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and in that case a domestic explosion is inevitable.

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN CAMPAIGN TO WIN THE UPPER HOUSE

Advocates of "Votes for Wo-
men" a Step Nearer Their
Goal

BARELY PASSED IN THE LOWER HOUSE

House Last Night Adopted
Suffrage Resolution by Vote
of 274 to 136, the Two-
Thirds Necessary

Washington, Jan. 11.—Woman suffrage was a step nearer realization today as the result of the victory in the House last night when a resolution was adopted authorizing submission to the States of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for national enfranchisement of women.

The resolution was sent to the Senate today and suffrage champions at once began their campaign in the upper house. Recent polls of the Senate indicated that the necessary two-thirds could not be mustered there and a vote may not be forced until advocates find they have the strength with which to put it through.

The resolution adopted follows: Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women:

Resolved, by the Senate and House, etc., two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the several States as an amended States which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, namely:

Article. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Every attempt made to amend this language was beaten. Representative Gard, of Ohio, tried unsuccessfully to put on it the same limitation carried by the resolution for the prohibition constitutional amendment, that it must be ratified by the States within seven years from the date of its submission. Representative Moore, of Indiana, sought to have a referendum on special convention in each State required. The Gard amendment was rejected, 159 to 246, and the Moore amendment, 131 to 272.

When the final vote came on the resolution, Representative Adkins, of Tennessee, challenged the vote of Representative Dominick, of South Carolina, who appeared late in the roll-call and said he had not heard his name called. Mr. Dominick told the Speaker he was in the hall and listening and did not hear his name called. His vote was then recorded.

The Speaker watched the vote, prepared to cast his own into the breach if necessary.

"One more negative vote," he explained afterward, as he chuckled over the opening speech, and Miss May's name would have been lost in which event I would have directed the clerk to call my name and that would have been just sufficient to carry it."

Of the total membership of 435 there were 410 members who voted. Their line-up follows:

For the resolution—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 165; miscellaneous, 5; total, 274.

Against the resolution—Democrats, 102; Republicans, 33; Progressive, 1. Total, 136.

Urgent orders had been given by the leaders to bring in everybody possible. When Representative Mann walked slowly to his accustomed place as leader of the Republicans, applause rang over the House, members from all sides rushing over to him and Speaker Clark broke a precedent by announcing from the rostrum that he was sure everybody in the House welcomed him back. There were two women on the floor during the contest, Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, who as representative of a suffragist State was accorded the courtesy of not only controlling one-fourth of the time of debate, but of making the opening speech, and Miss May of Oregon, of this city, who as the victor, "would have changed the seat beside its chairman, Representative Raker, of California.

The House met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, an hour earlier than usual, and began consideration of the resolution under an agreement to close general debate and begin voting on amendments at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. It was 6:25 o'clock when the final roll call began, and just 45 minutes later when Speaker Clark announced the result.

(Continued on Page Eight)

CENTRAL POWERS PUT BURDEN OF PEACE ON RUSSIA

Czernin Declares it is Now a
Matter Between Bolsheviks
and Teutons

DECLINE TO MOVE TO NEUTRAL POINT

Germans Say if Russia Wants
Peace it Can Be Made at
Brest-Litovsk as Well as
at Stockholm

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—The Central Powers have withdrawn their peace terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on December 25, it was announced by Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in his speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Russians yesterday.

Owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of those terms, Dr. von Kuehlmann stated, that document had "become null and void."

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at a full sitting of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk on Thursday, said that as Russia's Allies had not replied to the invitation to participate in the negotiations, it was now a question of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers.

Count Czernin said that the Central Powers were not willing to transfer negotiations to a neutral country and said that if the Russians were animated by the same intentions as the Central Powers, the result of the negotiations would be satisfactory. If not, responsibility for war would fall exclusively on the Russians.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, said he considered that the difficulties which had interrupted the previous negotiations were not sufficient to justify the failure of the peace work and a presumable resumption of hostilities. He said that it was the fixed and unchangeable determination of the Central Powers not to conduct elsewhere the peace negotiations begun at Brest-Litovsk.

A Brest-Litovsk dispatch giving an account of the session yesterday says it was opened with all the delegations including the Ukrainians, par-

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COMMANDER BAGLEY COMMENDS HIS CREW

Report Made of Sinking of
Jacob Jones by German
Submarine

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Daniels made public today a summary of the official report of Lieutenant Commander David W. Bagley on the sinking by a German submarine of the American destroyer Jacob Jones on December 6, when two officers and 64 men lost their lives. Commander Bagley gives unstinted praise to the behavior of officers and men, and especially commends by name 10 of them.

The submarine, the report says, was not sighted until 15 minutes after the destroyer had gone down, but the torpedo was sighted half a mile from the ship, and Lieutenant S. F. Kalk, officer of the deck, who afterwards died from exposure, immediately ordered a maneuver to avoid being struck. The torpedo, however, was too near to allow the destroyer to clear it, and it struck fairly with a heavy explosion. The ship quickly settled by the stern and the engine room soon was flooded. Most of the men not killed by the explosion, got clear of the ship and reached rafts or wreckage.

Eight minutes after the torpedo struck at 4:21 p. m., the Jones sank stern first. Efforts were made to collect the survivors in a motor dory, and the nearest land was headed for to secure aid for the remaining survivors on the rafts.

After 23 hours the dory sighted a patrol vessel and the commander of the patrol station reported to Commander Bagley that the other survivors all had been rescued.